

Forbes The Best Small Places For Business And Careers

Billionaire Secrets

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St. George, UT

St. George, UT Metropolitan Statistical Area

At a Glance

Metro Population: **160,700**

Major Industries: **Aviation, Health care, Tourism**

Gross Metro Product: **\$5.7 B**

Median Household Income: **\$57,260**

Median Home Price: **\$271,400**

Unemployment: **3.4%**

Job Growth (2016): **6.6%**

Cost of Living: **2% below nat'l avg**

College Attainment: **28.3%**

Net Migration (2016): **810**

Forbes Lists

#24 Best Small Places for Business and Careers

#85 in Cost of Doing Business

#1 in Job Growth

#59 in Education



Culinary Water Sources and Uses

- 23 Groundwater Wells (Gunlock, Snow Canyon, Ledges, and Millcreek Well Fields)
- 12 Springs (Mountain Springs and West City Spring)
- ~65% of Culinary Water is Purchased from QCWTP (WCWCD)
- Annual Supply of Water ~ 10 Billion Gallons (30,000 acre-feet)
- Peak Summer Day Demand ~ 48 Million Gallons per Day
- Average ~253 gpcpd Culinary Water Use
- Average ~190 gpcpd Residential Culinary Water Use*

Water Pipelines, Valves, Hydrants, Meters

- Over 775 miles of Culinary Water Pipelines- Ranging from 2-inch to 72-inch diameter- 20 mi/yr
- 5,600 Fire Hydrants
- 17,000 Valves
- 29,000 Water Meters
- 23 Groundwater Wells
- 16 Booster Pump Stations
- 35 Pressure Zones (95 Pressure Reducing/Sustaining Valves)
- 22 Storage Tanks ~58 Million Gallons



User Rates and Impact Fees

- User Rates cover Operations and Maintenance of the Distribution System.
- User Rates cover Repair and Replacement of the Transmission, Storage, and Distribution System.
- User Rates are an Inclining Tier Rate Structure
- Impact Fees cover Capital Projects attributed to growth.
 - Storage Capacity
 - Transmission Capacity
 - Does NOT include Source Capacity
- 2006 Pooling Agreement with WCWCD
 - WCWCD Collects Impact Fees for Source Capacity.

Monthly Base Charge

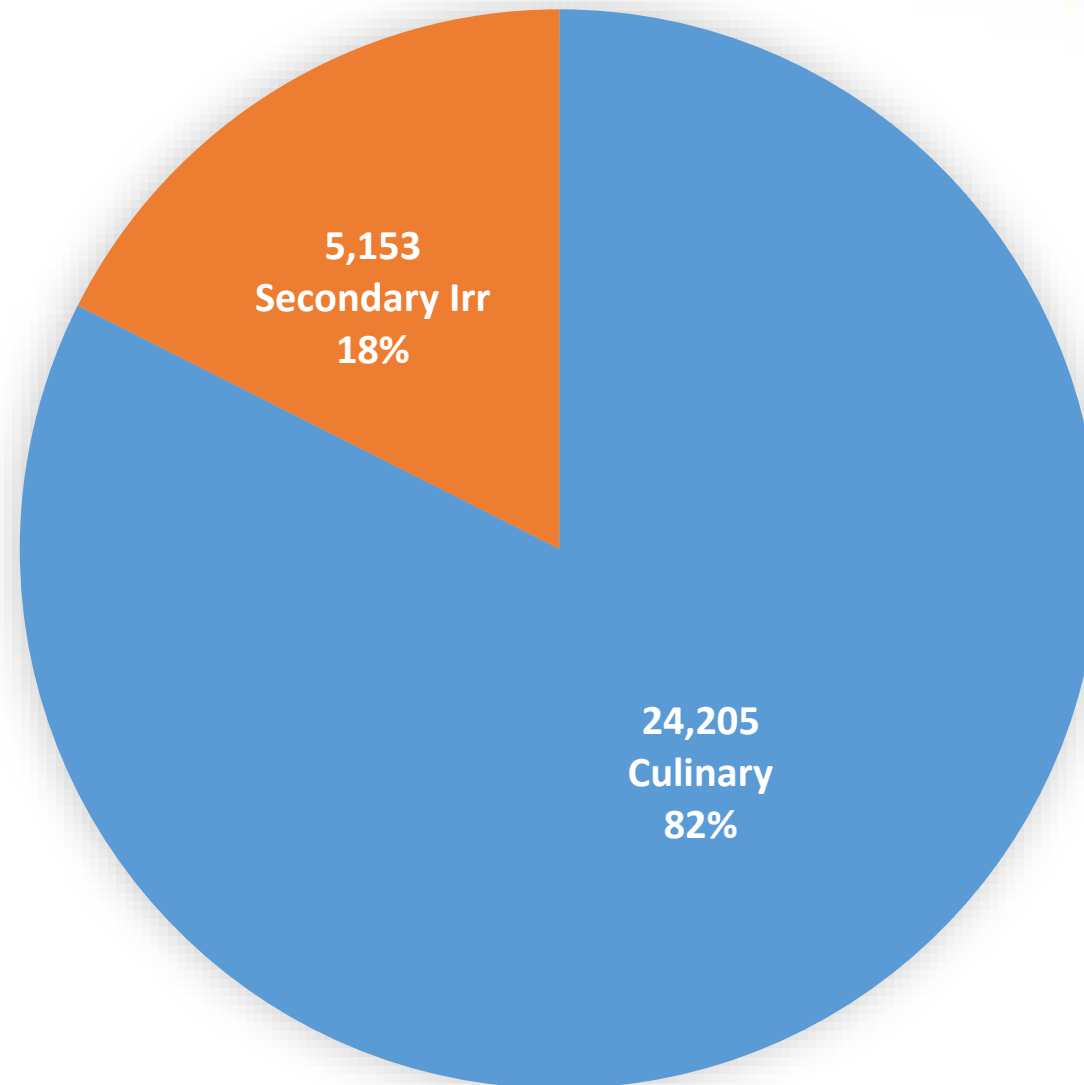
3/4"	\$24.72
1"	\$52.03
1-1/2"	\$96.80
2"	\$186.34
3"	\$332.15
4"	\$699.38
6"	\$1439.90

0-5,000 Included in base charge

5,000-10,000	\$1.28
10,000-15,000	\$1.40
15,000-20,000	\$1.50
20,000-25,000	\$1.61
25,000-30,000	\$1.72
30,000-35,000	\$1.83
35,000-40,000	\$2.15
40,000-45,000	\$2.70
>45,000	\$3.17

\$1.75 WCWCD Surcharge

Culinary vs. Secondary Irrigation (AF)



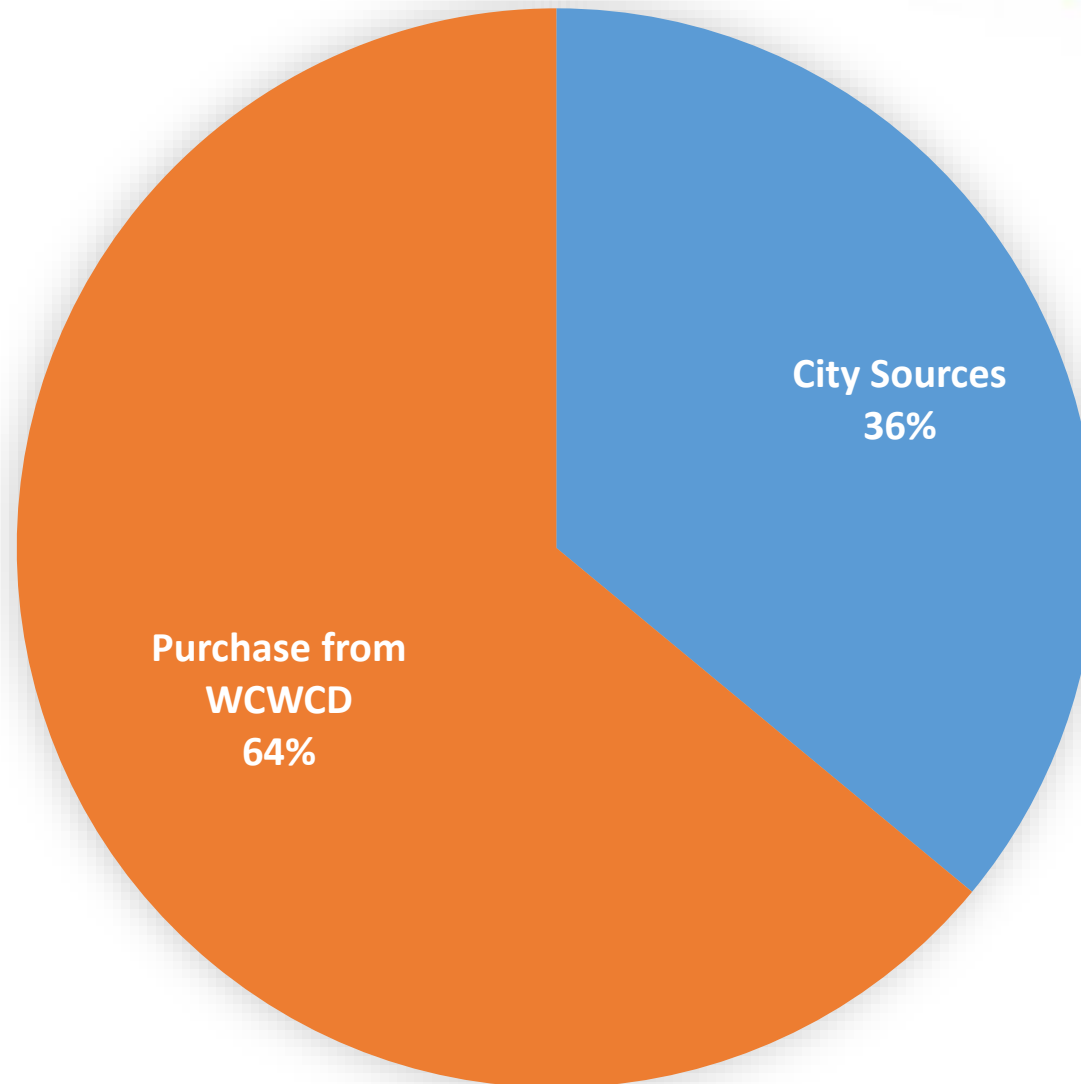
29,358 AF of Water
Delivered in 2017

Culinary Water Sources

WCWCD Sources

- Quail Creek Water Treatment Plant
- Sand Hollow Groundwater Wells

(Both WCWCD sources are from the Virgin River)



City Sources
36%

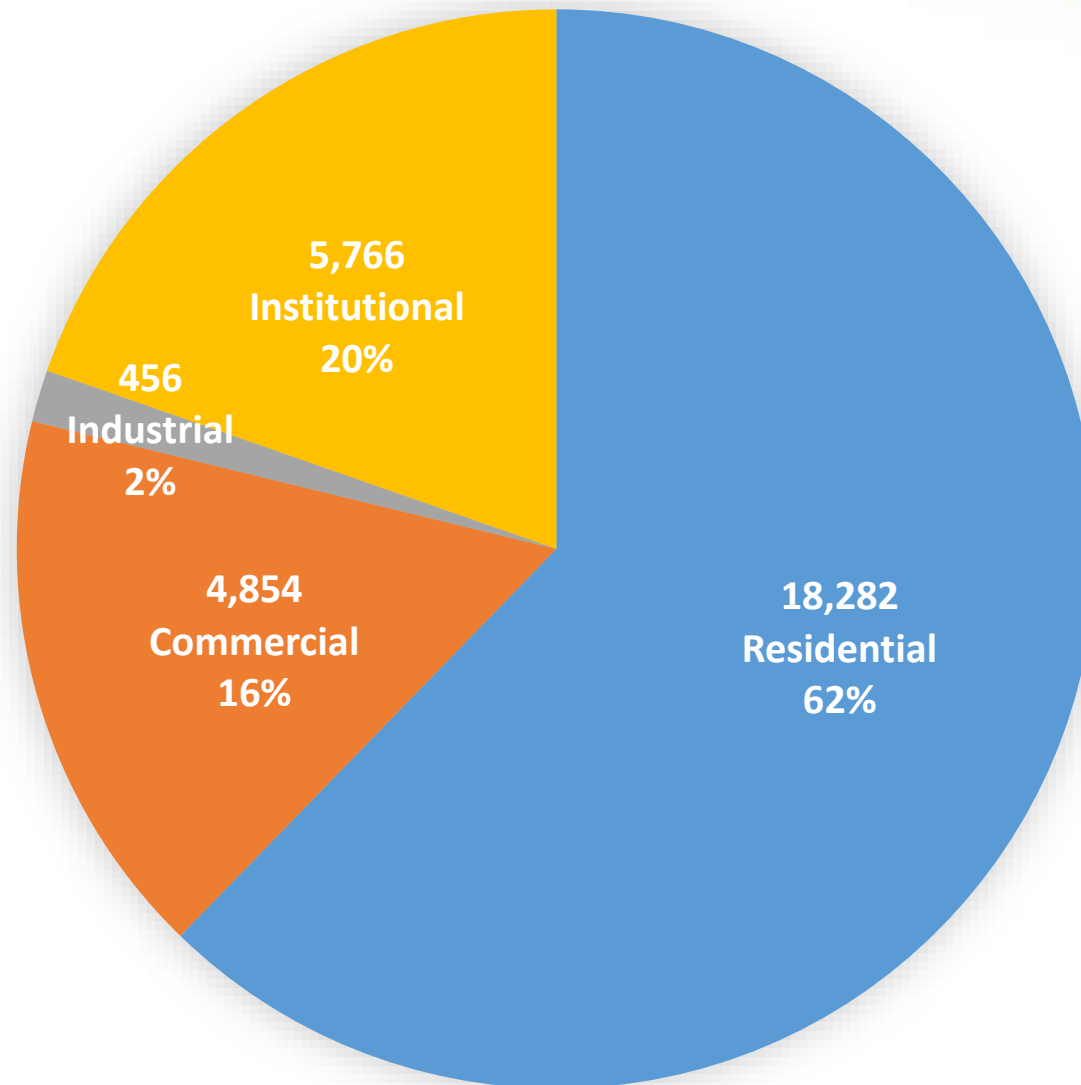
Purchase from
WCWCD
64%

City Sources

- Groundwater Wells
- Mtn. Springs



2017 Total Water Use (AF)

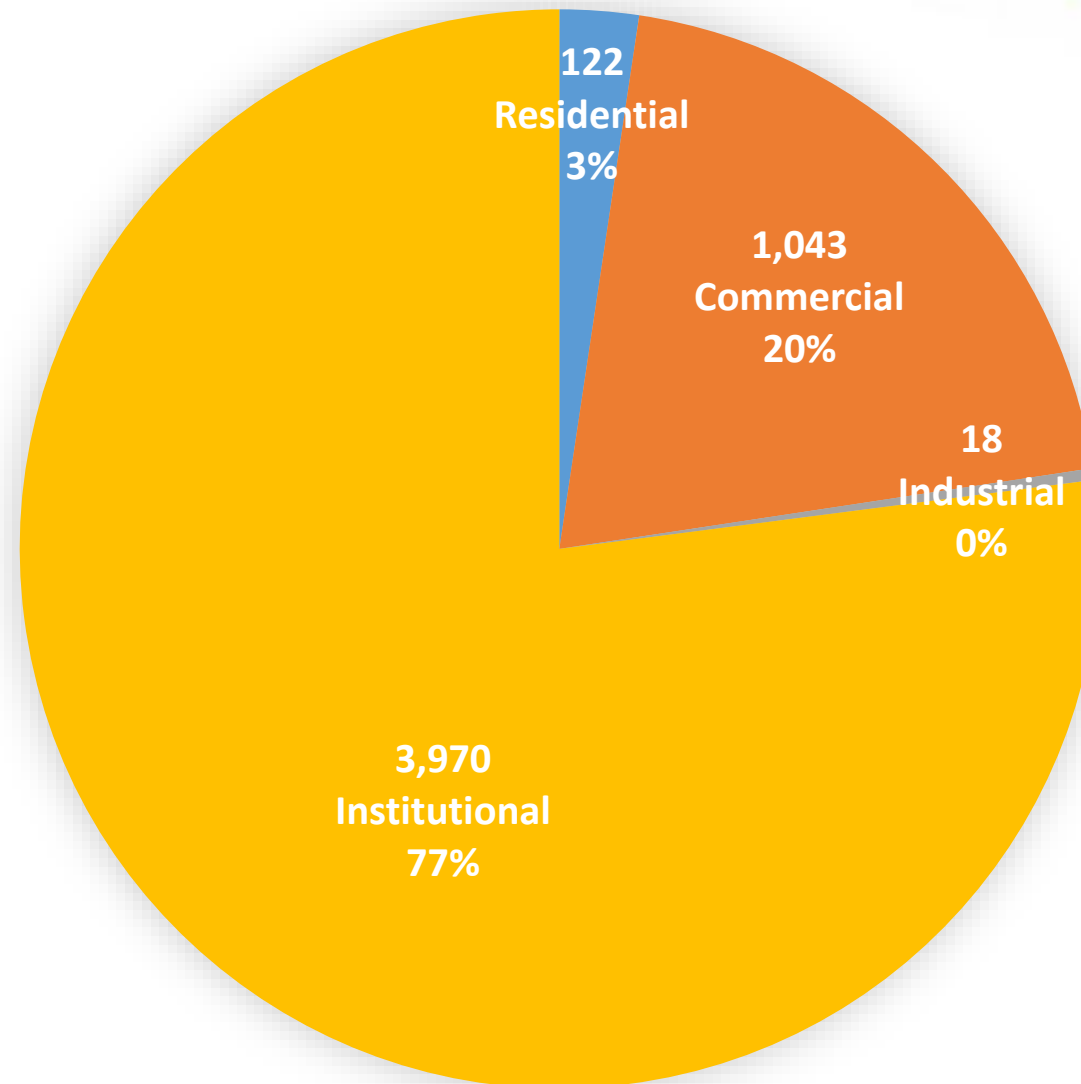


**Residential Water Use
Includes Second Homes
(~20%)**



St. George

2017 Secondary Irrigation Use (AF)



Secondary Irrigation Sources

- Groundwater Wells
- Various Irrigation Company Shares (Virgin River and Santa Clara River)
- Re-use Plant (Type I Re-use)

Secondary Irrigation water use is metered at the customers connection.

Irrigation / Reuse Users

Golf Courses (7 Courses)

- Sun Brook
- South Gate
- Sun River*
- Entrada*
- Dixie Red Hills
- St. George Golf Course
- Bloomington County Club*

Parks (21 of 33 Irrigated Parks)

- Vernon Worthen
- Bluff Street
- Snow Park
- 2450 E. Park
- Bloomington Hills Parks
- The Canyons Softball Complex
- Little Valley Complex
- Centennial Park
- Hidden Valley Park
- Cottonwood Cove Park

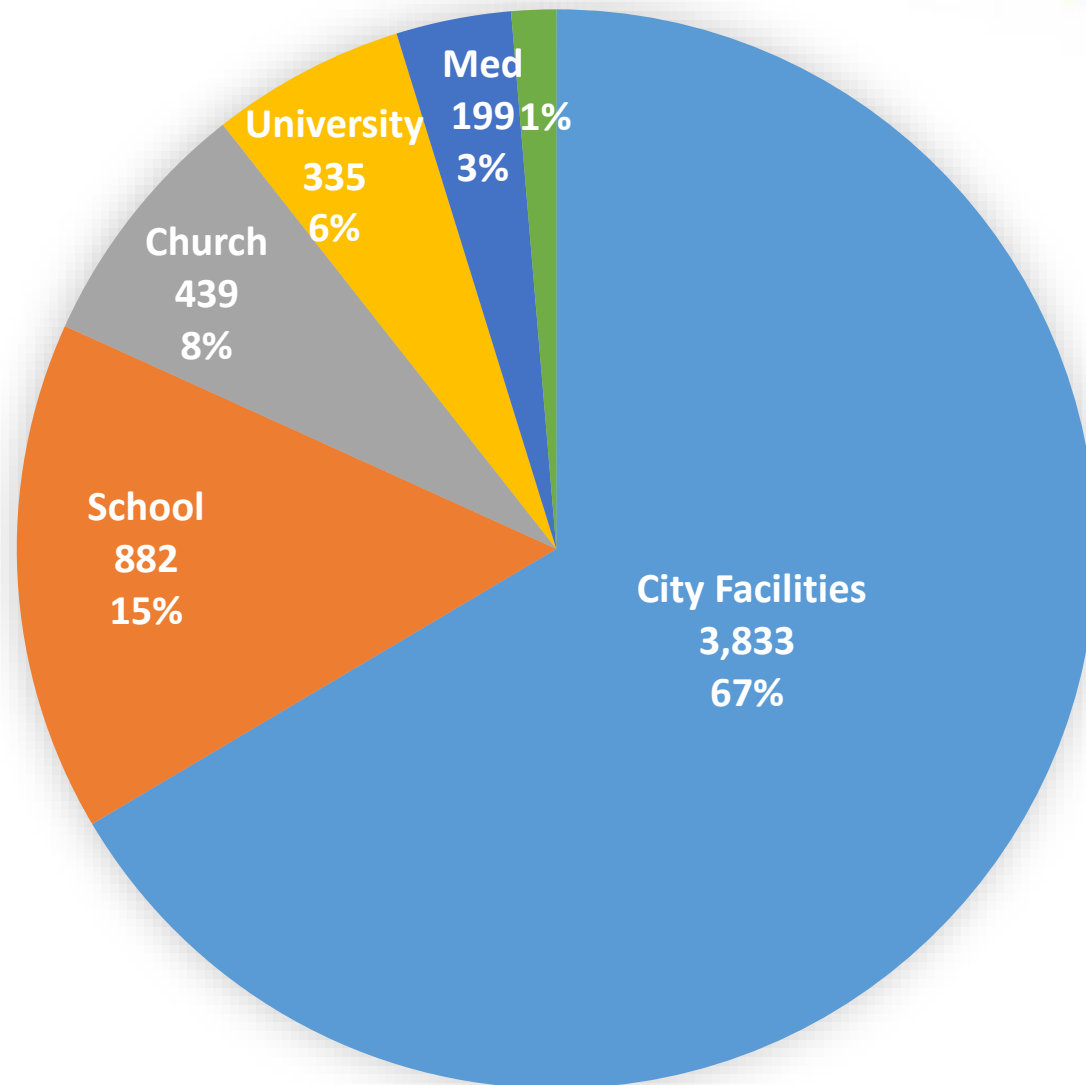
Schools (13 Schools)

- Dixie High School and Middle School
- Heritage Elementary School
- Little Valley Elementary School
- Sunrise Ridge Intermediate School
- Desert Hills High School and Middle School
- Pine View High School and Middle School
- Snow Canyon High School and Middle School
- Coral Cliffs Elementary School
- Bloomington Hills Elementary School

Other

- Dixie State University
- Tonaquint Cemetery
- St. George Cemetery
- Town Square
- Hidden Valley Subdivision
- Bloomington Ranches
- Misc. Bloomington Hills Subdivision
- Misc. Churches

2017 Institutional Water Use (AF)

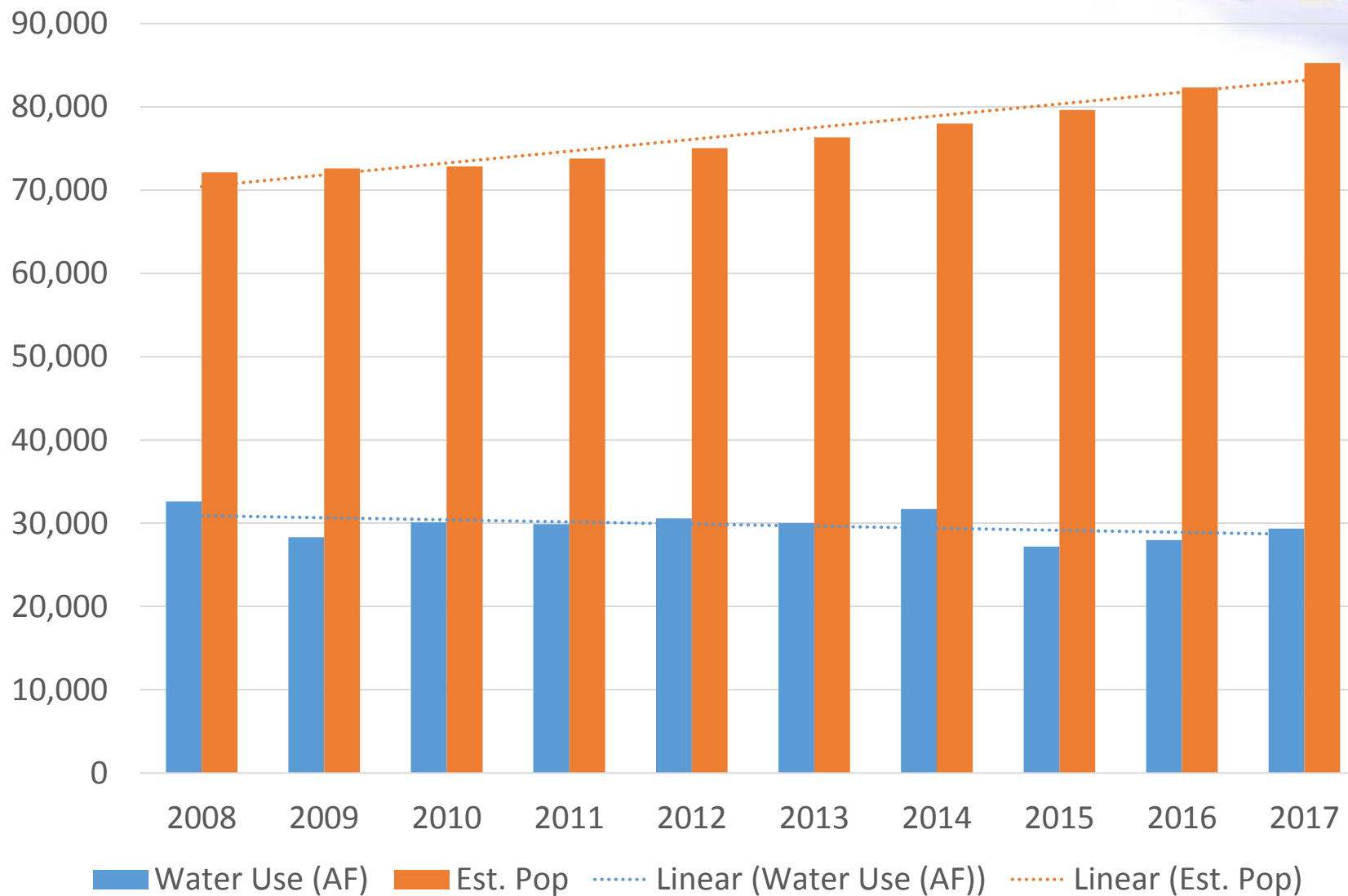


Conservation Efforts

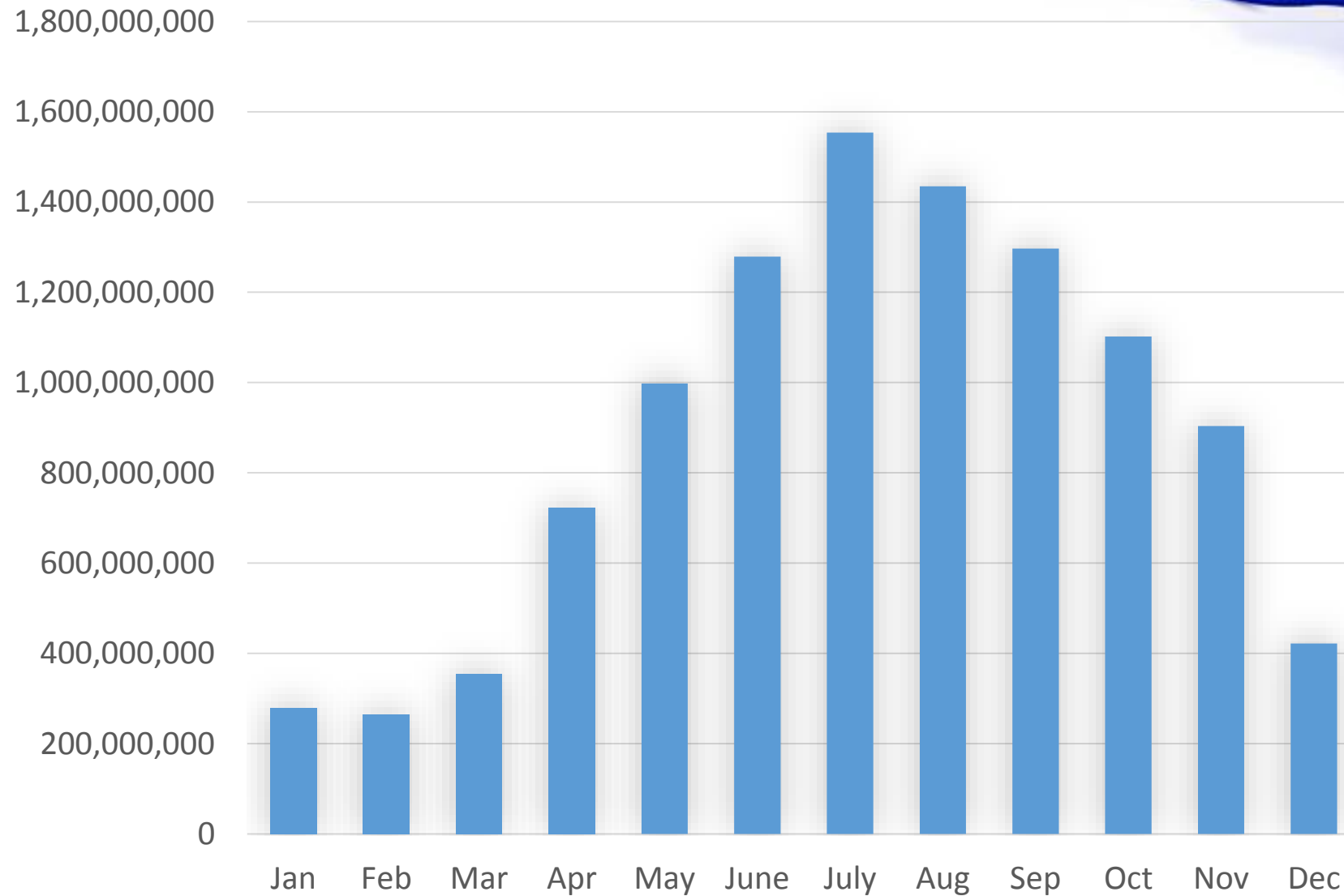
- Inclining Rate Structure-
- Conservation Rebates (high efficiency appliances, low flow toilets, Smart irrigation Controllers, etc.) in conjunction with the WCWCD.
- Irrigation System Audits in conjunction with the WCWCD
- Education-
 - Elementary Schools
 - Water Fair
 - Various community groups
 - Landscape Workshop
- Time of Day Watering Restrictions- 8pm to 8am



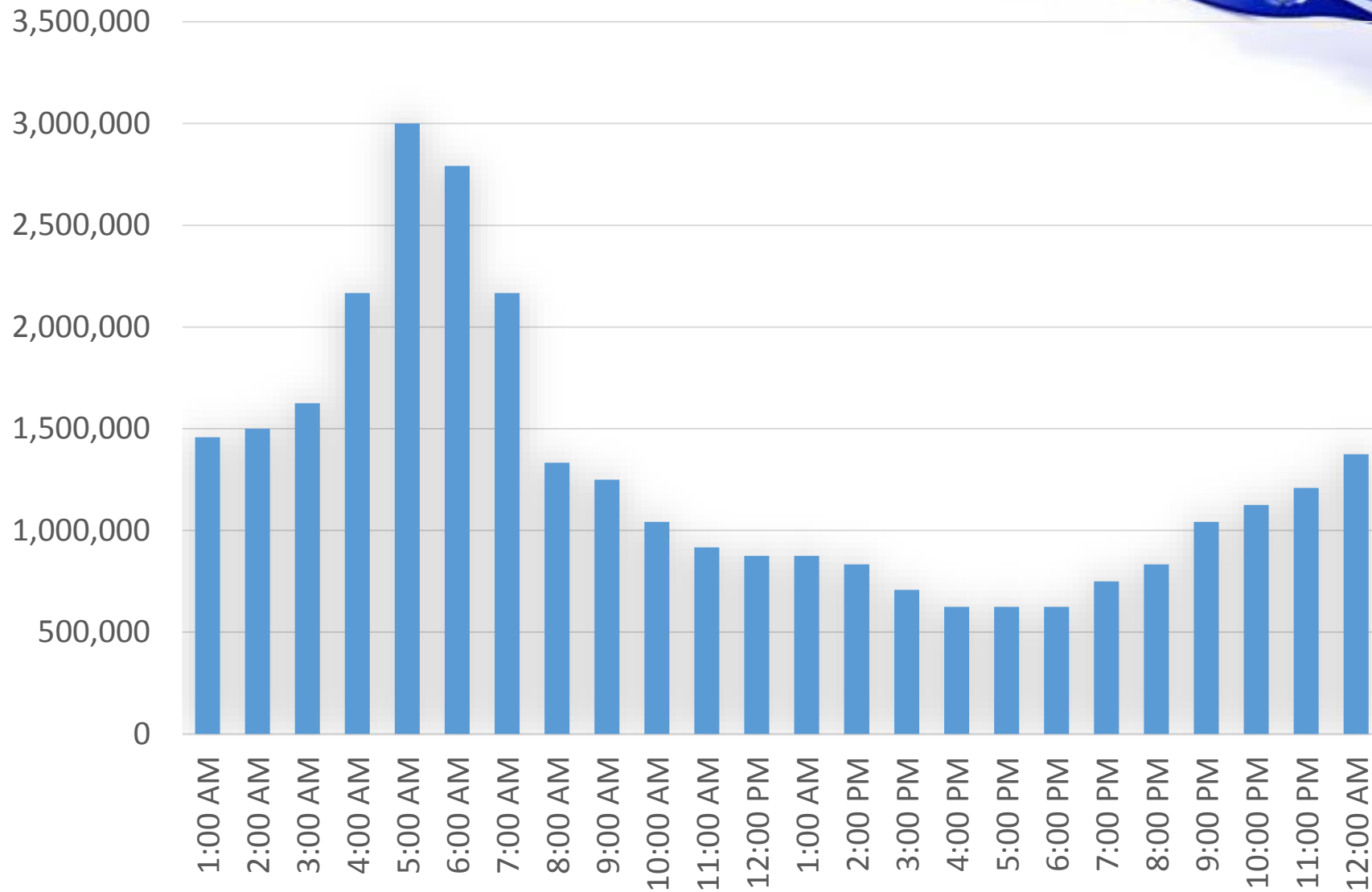
Water Use vs. Population



2017 Monthly Water Use (Gals)

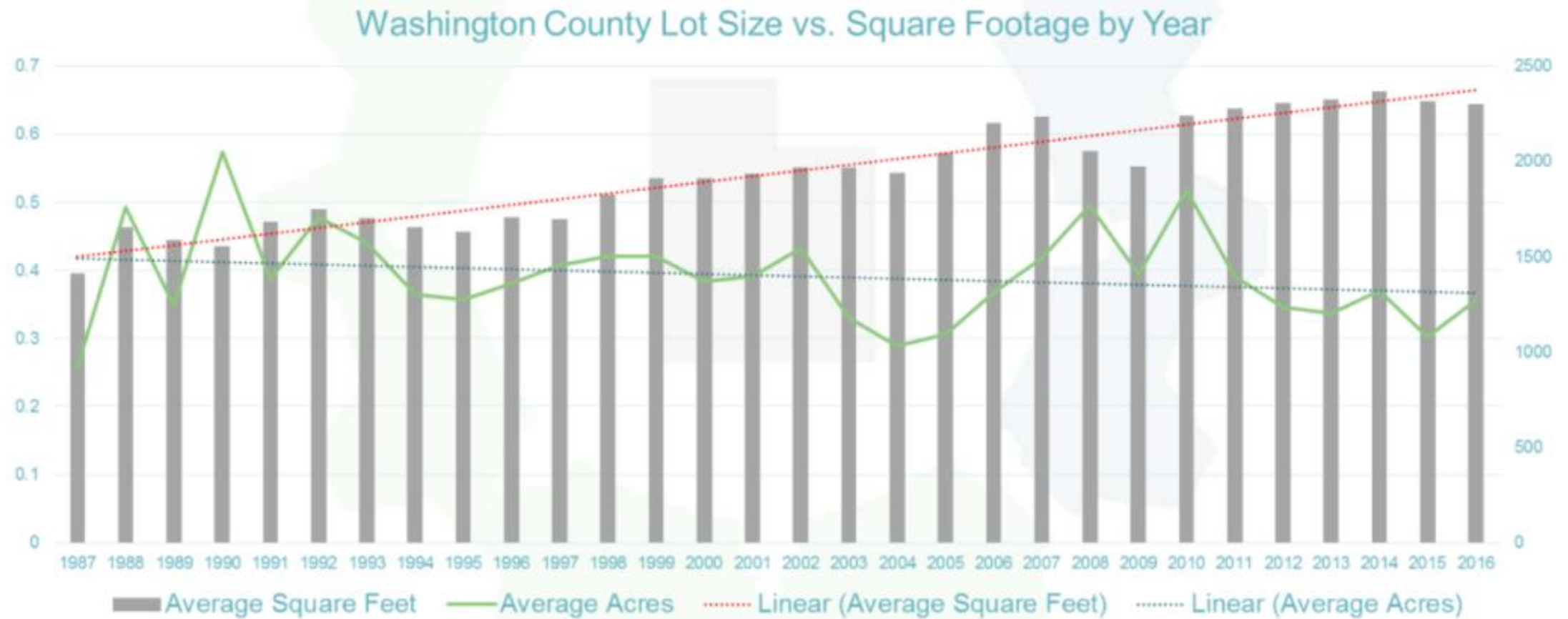


Daily Summer Use Distribution



1/3 of the daily
water is delivered
in a 4 hour period

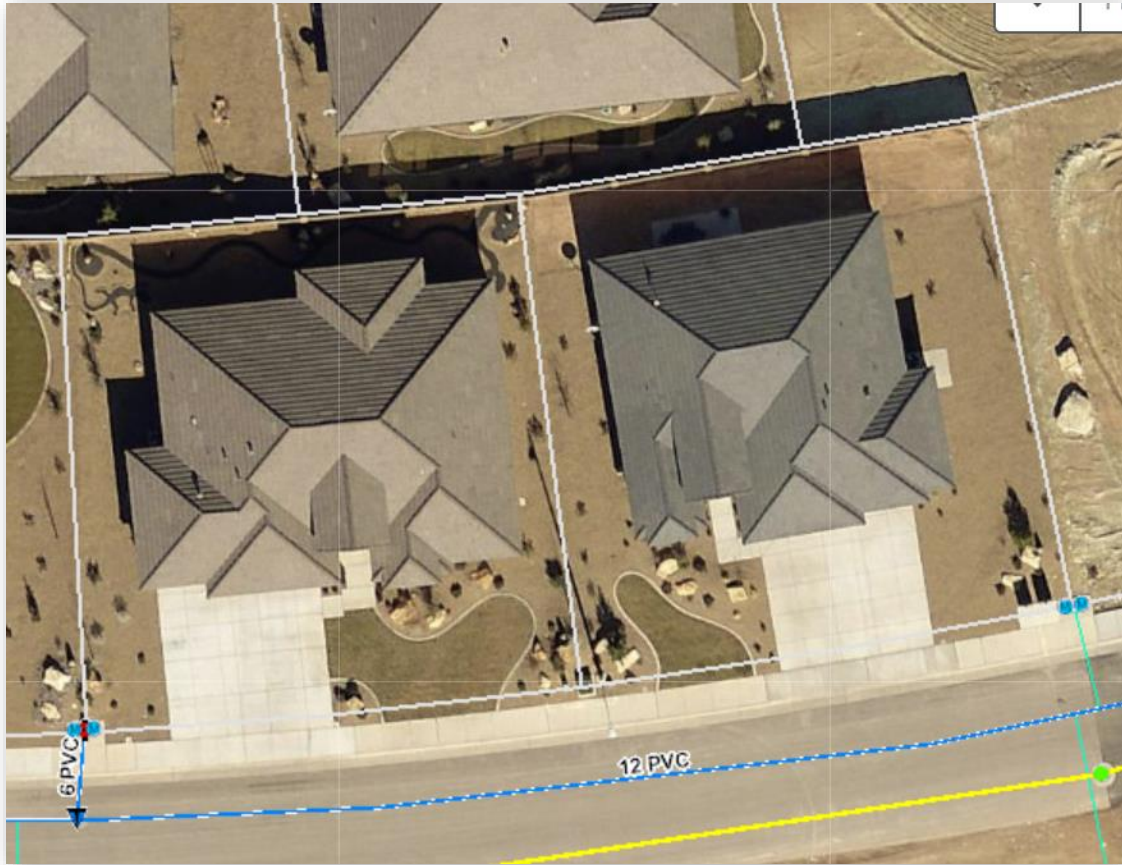
Lot Size vs. House Size



Vegetative Cover



Development Trends



2018 Development

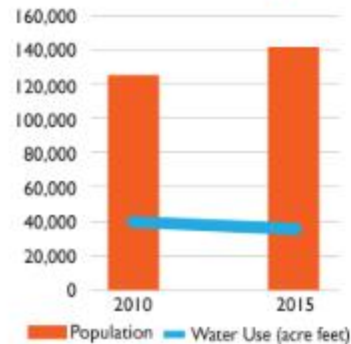


1998 Development

Water Smart Washington County

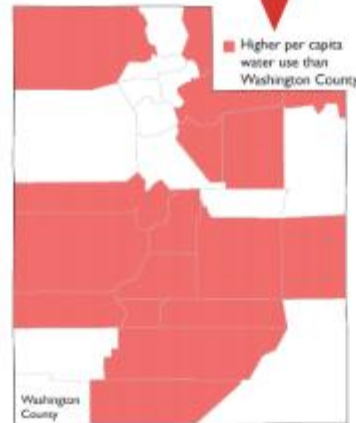
From 2010 to 2015, Washington County added more than 16,000 new residents, but decreased its water use by more than **one billion gallons**.¹
Not too shabby for Utah's fastest-growing county.

Population Up. Water Use Down.¹



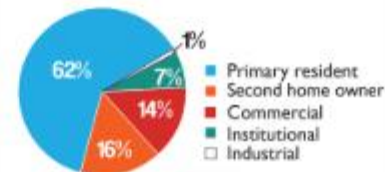
↑ **13% increase in population**
↓ **9% decrease in water use**

Washington County Uses Less Water than Most of Utah.²



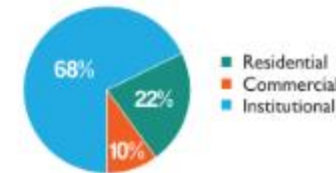
Despite being the hottest and driest region in Utah, Washington County's average water use is lower than nearly 60% of the other counties in the state.

How does Washington County Use its Potable Water?²



How does Washington County Use its Secondary Water?²

Unlike many other cities and states, Utah reports secondary (untreated) and reclaimed water use.



1. Population and potable water use of WCWCD's municipal customers. 2. 2015 Municipal and Industrial Water Use Report, Utah Division of Water Resources. 3. GPCD, or gallons per capita per day, is a measurement used to estimate an area's daily water use – it is not an effective tool to compare water use efficiencies to other communities given vast climate, demographic and accounting (how gpcd is calculated and reported) variations. 4. Approximately 20 percent of homes in Washington County were owned by second home owners in 2015.